

INFANTRY NEWS



MINI-EYESAFE Laser Infrared Observation Set (MELIOS) is a lightweight, handheld, manportable distance measuring system. The device, which is approximately the size and shape of binoculars, will provide accurate ranges to targets at distances between 50 and 9,995 meters with an accuracy of plus or minus five meters.

The MELIOS, AN/PVS-6, will be employed worldwide in fire planning and adjustment, land navigation, reconnaissance, observation, information collection, and other related activities that require rapid, accurate range and direction information.

Eighty-four of these sets were issued in April 1994 to the 3d Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment at Fort Benning, and additional sets will be issued soon to the Ranger battalions at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, and Fort Lewis, Washington. Fielding will continue over the next two years.

A compass/vertical angle measurement (C/VAM) module is being developed for integration into the MELIOS. The C/VAM with MELIOS will be used by individual soldiers to accurately determine the direction and elevation of the target. This electronic device is capable of measuring the earth's magnetic field at a specific location within plus or minus 10 mils. Power and signal controls are fed from the MELIOS to C/VAM, and azimuth and elevation readings are returned to MELIOS to be displayed within its eyepiece.

The MELIOS alone or with C/VAM will be a combat multiplier for combat and combat support units and will improve their operational effectiveness on the modern battlefield. Additionally, with its eyesafe laser capability the MELIOS offers significantly better training opportunities than currently fielded laser range finders.

THE FOLLOWING is an update on the graphic training aids and manuals to be fielded during Fiscal Year 1994:

GTA 7-6-1, Fighting Position Construction, Infantry Leader's Reference Card (already fielded), identifies minimum criteria for a standard fighting position; provides standards for construction, basic Class IV requirements, and a checklist for each stage; and clarifies doctrinal inconsistencies.

GTA 7-1-34, U.S. Army Combat Arms Match Targets, supports the Army-wide requirement for field training for combat marksmanship matches.

GTA 7-1-35, Disassembly Layout Chart for MK 19 Grenade Machine Gun, 40mm, facilitates the training and evaluation process during initial, quarterly, and annual gunnery skills classification by aiding the disassembly of the components of the MK 19.

GTA 7-1-36, Disassembly Layout Chart for the M9 Semiautomatic Pistol, 9mm, supports One-Station Unit Training (OSUT) and other unit training to ensure qualification on the pistol.

Field Manual (FM) 23-25, Light Antiarmor Weapons, provides technical information, training techniques, and combat techniques for the employment of light antiarmor weapons, including the M72-series light antitank weapon (LAW) and the M136 AT4 light antiarmor weapon.

FM 23-34, TOW Weapons Systems, discusses the many changes in the TOW missile, TOW training, and opposing force (OPFOR) armored vehicles and countermeasures. It includes training information on the M220A1 (basic) and M220A2 TOW weapon systems and carriers (M966/M901-series).

ARTEP 7-8-MTP, Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad, provides a descriptive performance-oriented training program to assist leaders in training units. This



MTP applies to all infantry, light infantry, airborne, air assault, and Ranger platoons and squads organized under TOEs 07-075L000, 07-017L000, 07-037L000, 07-057L000, and 07-087L000.

ARTEP 7-10-MTP, Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Company, provides a descriptive, performance-oriented training guide to assist leaders in training units. This MTP applies to all infantry, light infantry, airborne, air assault, Ranger, and mountain companies organized under TOEs 07-016L000, 07-017L000,

07-036L000, 07-037L000, 07-038L000, 07-056L000, 07-057L000, 07-058L000, 07-086L000, 07-087L000, 07-316L000, 07-317L000, 07-076L000, 07-077L000, and 07-078L000.

THE SCOPE-SHIELD II tactical communications system is being deployed worldwide following the successful completion of a rigorous qualification program. These users include air base ground-defense units, medical services units, and special operations forces for global deployment.

The FM system consists of light-weight handheld radios (AN/PRC-139(C)), base stations (AN/GRC-238), vehicle adapters (OF-228/U), tactical repeaters (AN/TRC-199), and accessories. The rugged package can operate reliably in harsh ground-combat conditions.

Scope Shield II provides an unprecedented level of interoperability on three frequency bands: 30-88 MHz, 136-174 MHz, and 403-470 MHz. This level of flexibility allows interoperability with both U.S. and foreign military and commercial radio systems. Two embedded NSA-endorsed Type 1 communications security (COMSEC) modes, VINSON and FED-STD-1023, allow communications between standard military systems as well as secured commercial systems



EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. Army Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center recently participated in the Scientists and Engineers Field Experience with Soldiers program. This program gives Natick scientists, engineers, and researchers who work on equipment and clothing for soldiers a chance to experience first-hand what it is like to be a soldier.

Twelve people, five military and seven civilian, volunteered for this intensive, often grueling training at the Vermont Army National Guard's Mountain Warfare School.

The course is physically and mentally challenging. Key training objectives are knot tying, fixed ropes, rappelling, ice

climbing, mountain navigation, route planning, survival skills, crevasse rescue, and cross-country snow movement using skis, crampons, and snow shoes. The training culminates in a 72-hour field training exercise.

The participants learn certain tasks in classrooms and barracks areas—how to pull an ahkio sled, set up 10-man tents, and make sure the Yukon stove works properly. Then they use these skills in the field exercise.

The program promotes discussion between developers and soldiers; helping scientists and engineers understand what items are needed and how equipment they have designed is incorporated into a soldier's mission.

AN ITEM in the Enlisted Notes section of INFANTRY's March-April 1994 issue (page 47) identified the new SDTs for noncommissioned officers as "Skill Development Tests." The proper title is "Self Development Tests." As the item stated, "The SDT puts the responsibility for self-development and advancement on the individual NCO, not on the unit."

A NEW MULTI-chambered auto-injector drug delivery system is being developed that will store two injectable compounds separately and automatically administer them in sequence. Two separate auto-injectors are currently used for this procedure to self-inject atropine and pralidoxime chloride.

This new device is part of a family of advanced auto-injection systems for the fast, safe, convenient, and economical administration of a growing range of injectable pharmaceutical and biotechnology products.

The single-chamber auto-injector, which was used for nerve-gas antidote during the Persian Gulf War, is a pre-filled, spring-loaded, pen-like device that allows a patient to self-administer a precise dosage of medication immediately, without preparation and without seeing the needle.